

### Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

#### Listing of Claims:

1. (canceled)
2. (currently amended) A method of purifying a peptide or a lipopeptide by using a mobile phase modifier in a normal phase chromatography system to improve the selectivity and/or productivity of the purification, wherein the mobile phase modifier is selected from a group consisting of an amino acid and an amino acid ester, the normal phase chromatography system includes a mobile phase and a stationary phase, the mobile phase is a solvent system comprising one or more solvents, and the stationary phase is selected from silica gel and alumina, except that when the lipopeptide is Pneumocandin B<sub>0</sub>, then the mobile phase modifier is not L-proline.
3. (original) The method as recited in Claim 2, wherein the amino acid or amino acid ester mobile phase modifier is selected from the group consisting of: L-amino acids, D-amino acids, L-amino acid esters and D-amino acid esters.
4. (original) The method as recited in Claim 3, wherein the amino acid or amino acid ester mobile phase modifier is selected from: L-proline, D-proline, *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline, *trans*-4-hydroxy-D-proline, glycine, L-threonine, D-threonine, L-lysine, D-lysine, L-methionine, D-methionine, D-valine, L-valine and esters of the aforementioned L- and D-amino acids.
5. (original) The method as recited in claim 4, wherein the amino acid is selected from: L-proline and D-proline.
6. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1-2, wherein the normal phase chromatography system is for the purification of a peptide.
7. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 1-2, wherein the normal phase chromatography system is for the purification of a lipopeptide.

8. (original) The method as recited in claim 7, wherein the lipopeptide is a fermentation product precursor of caspofungin, micafungin, cilofungin, andulifungin and daptomycin.

9. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim 8, wherein the ~~lipopeptide is a~~ fermentation product precursor of caspofungin is pneumocandin B<sub>0</sub>.

10. (previously presented) A method of purifying pneumocandin B<sub>0</sub> by using a mobile phase modifier in a normal phase chromatography system to improve the selectivity and/or productivity of the purification, wherein the normal phase chromatography system includes a mobile phase and a stationary phase, the mobile phase is a solvent system comprising one or more solvents, the stationary phase is selected from silica gel and alumina, and the mobile phase modifier is selected from the group consisting of: methylamine, ethylamine, diisopropylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, ethylmethylamine, triethylamine, propylamine, aniline and dimethylaniline.

11. (canceled)

12. (currently amended) The method as recited in Claim ~~9~~ 11, wherein the amino acid or amino acid ester mobile phase modifier is selected from the group consisting of: L-amino acids, D-amino acids, L-amino acid esters and D-amino acid esters, except the L-amino acid is not L-proline.

13. (original) The method as in claim 10, wherein the stationary phase is silica gel.

14. (currently amended) The method as recited in Claim ~~13~~ 12, wherein the amino acid or amino acid ester mobile phase modifier is selected from: ~~L-proline~~, D-proline, *trans*-4-hydroxy-L-proline, *trans*-4-hydroxy-D-proline, glycine, L-threonine, D-threonine, L-lysine, D-lysine, L-methionine, D-methionine, D-valine, L-valine and esters of the aforementioned L- and D-amino acids.

15. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim ~~2~~ 14, wherein the mobile phase is a solvent system comprising water, methanol, and ethyl acetate.

16. (currently amended) The method as recited in claim ~~14~~ 15, wherein the amino acid mobile phase modifier is ~~selected from: L-proline and D-proline~~.

17. (original) The method as recited in claim 6, wherein the peptide is oxytocin or bradykinin.

18. (previously presented) A method of purifying oxytocin or bradykinin by using a mobile phase modifier in a normal phase chromatography system to improve the selectivity and/or productivity of the purification, wherein the normal phase chromatography system includes a mobile phase and a stationary phase, the mobile phase is a solvent system comprising one or more solvents, the stationary phase is selected from silica gel and alumina, and the mobile phase modifier is selected from the group consisting of: methylamine, ethylamine, diisopropylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, ethylmethylamine, triethylamine, propylamine, aniline and dimethylaniline.

19. (canceled)

20. (currently amended) The method as in claim 2 ~~19~~, wherein the stationary phase is silica gel.

21. (canceled)